UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
August 26 1969

RE: INVADERS
Racial Matters

Following is a summary of recent activities of the Invaders, Memphis, Tennessee black power group, whose headquarters until early June, 1969 were located at 271 Vance Avenue. This information [illegible] as sequent to that set forth in communication [illegible] as above at Memphis dated June 6, 1969.

(A characterization of the Invaders is set forth in the Appendix Section of this communication).

During the past 3 months the Invaders have, for all practical purposes, ceased to exist. Their office at 271 Vance Avenue, a store front, was padlocked around June 1, 1969, due to non-payment of rent. The Invaders, as of June 13, 1969, owed the South Central Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company $332.25 in unpaid telephone bills. Their telephone number 527-5130 was disconnected June 19, 1969, due to non-payment of the bill. By then the office had been padlocked. The bulk of these phone toll charges were personal calls made by various Invaders and visitors to the Invaders office.

(Source one, 8/25/69)

The black adult groups such as Reverend Ezekiel Bell, President, Memphis NAACP, and Reverend H. Ralph Jackson, Director of the AME Church, Minimum Salary Division, both heads of the Community on the Move for Equality (CORE), a Negro ministerial group, which had paid the Invaders' rent since January 1, 1969, ceased giving the Invaders money. The Invaders' bank account at the Tri-State Bank is depleted.

(Source one and two, 8/25/69.)

SEARCHED ____
SERIALIZED ____
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FILED ____

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~~GROUP 1~~
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157-1067-1502A

RE: INVADERS

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FOR MEMPHIS COPIES ONLY:

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1 - U. S. Secret Service, Memphis, Tenn. (RM)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - 111th INTC, 3rd Army, Region 5, Nashville, Tenn. (RM)
1 - OSI, 8th District, Maxwell AFB, Ala. (RM)
1 - NISO, 6th Naval District, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
19 - Memphis
(1) - 157-1067 (Invaders)
1 - 157-1258 [redacted]
1 - 157-2091 (Committee for Peaceful Coexistence, Forrest City, Ark.)
1 - 170-1164 [redacted]
1 - 170-70-SUB [redacted]
1 - 157-1168 (Racial Situation in Tenn.)
1 - 157-1563 [redacted]
1 - 157-1714 [redacted]
1 - 157-1472 [redacted]
1 - 157-2110 [redacted]
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1 - 157-2098 [redacted]
1 - 157-1662 [redacted]
1 - 170-1240 [redacted]
1 - 157-1638 [redacted]
1 - 66-1687-SUB (a) (Dissemination)
1 - 157-2090 [redacted]

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RE: INVADERS

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On August 25, 1969, Sources [redacted] advised that no Invader meetings have been held since May, 1969. The Invader bank account at the Tri-State Bank, Memphis, contains less than $100. Checks have been countersigned by Lance Watson and Donald Pigford. The Invader Secretary, Cacheatuh Undre Smith, has lost the bank book. Both sources added that Cacheatuh Undre Smith gave birth to a in June, 1969, fathered by Watson and born out of wedlock.

The last known officers of the Invaders as of May 13, 1969, immediately prior to their formal demise were as follows:

Prime Minister	Lance "Sweet Willie Wine" Watson
Chairman	Louis "The Lock" Welch
Petty Treasurer	James Pegues
Business Manager	Donald Pigford
Secretary	Cacheatuh Undre Smith
Assistant Secretary	Brenda Majors
Assistant Secretary	Gwendolyn White
Minister of Defense	Melvin Smith

Former officers, Maurice Lewis and Roy Lee Turks, were inducted into the U. S. Army in late April and early May, 1969. The Board of Directors has ceased to exist. Recent board member Coby Vernon Smith, 2240 Brown Avenue, Memphis, graduated from Southwestern College and has gone to New York City to work at the Westbury City College, Westbury, New York.

Charles Laverne Cabbage, on May 21, 1969, was sentenced to a 4½-year Federal prison sentence for violation of the Selective Service Laws (failure to report for armed forces induction). This sentence was given in U. S. District Court, Memphis, by U. S. District Court Judge Bailey Brown. On the same day, he commenced serving a combined 1-year Tennessee State sentence for Carrying a Pistol and Third Degree Burglary. He is currently confined to the Shelby County Penal Farm.

John Burrell Smith is currently out on bond, appealing his State conviction to which he was charged with Inciting a Riot at Carver High School in May, 1967. He is living at 1915 Rile and has engaged in no recent Invaders activities.

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RE: INVADERS

[redacted]

Donald Clarence Pepicello is still a student at Memphis State University.

(Source: [illegible] Commercial Appeal, 8/25/69)

Louis Welch has gone to Atlanta, Georgia, and allegedly is living in care of a relative believed to be an uncle, Thomas Alexander, 5231 Cross, Atlanta, Georgia.

(Source: [illegible], 8/25/69)

Carroll McCollough, former Invaders Board of Directors member, [illegible] Memphis Police Department [illegible], 1968, until March 31, 1969, [illegible] Intelligence Unit of the Memphis Police Department. [illegible] July 31, 1969, McCollough [illegible] Invaders have ceased to exist. [illegible] members have dispersed [illegible] in several months, have no known [illegible] group, and have no known arrest of any [illegible] Invaders have never been an effective group. [illegible] the outset they intimidated the black community by [illegible] militant-type tactics but [illegible] the Invaders were basically phony [illegible] in their actions, and most [illegible] any Invader. McCollough's views [illegible] one and two on August 25, 1969.

[illegible] only the Minister of Defense of the [illegible] he is through with the Invaders and that he does not like Lance Watson. He has been working with Paul's [illegible] St. Patrick's Church and with Father Bertrand High School [illegible] children civic affairs [illegible] Poverty Committee (WOPC) financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO). Melvin still [illegible] individual black militant and black [illegible].

([illegible], 8/25/69)

[illegible] the Invaders and is now working [illegible] food chain in Memphis.

([illegible], 8/25/69)

[redacted]

RE: [illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]

[illegible] Assistant Minister of Defense [illegible] was arrested in Chicago, Illinois, by the Memphis Bonding Company and returned to Memphis, Tennessee, where he is confined to the Shelby County Jail awaiting trial for his June 4, 1969 shooting of Freddie Pruitt and Rosetta Webb. His trial date has not been set.

Source [redacted]

[illegible] 7, 1969, has been in [illegible] Negro Minister, Reverend [illegible] "[illegible] Conference" in a [illegible] employment in Forrest City and to gain a [illegible] of demands relative to better schools, criminal justice and related demands. This group is now promoting a [illegible] march from West Memphis, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, to commence August 20, 1969, culminating in their arrival at the Arkansas State Capitol, August 24, 1969. Watson has [illegible] several young so-called Invaders, Eddie Morris, Jr., [illegible] as Eddie Tate; Wilbert Jones, Jr., Joe Y. Calhoun, and Sherman Yates, with him. Watson's trials in Shelby County Criminal Court on charges of Carrying a Pistol and Extortion at the Mump and Grail Grocery, both in the fall of 1968, [illegible] September, 1969. Watson seems to have lost his influence in Memphis, Tennessee.

(Sources one, two and three, 8/25/69)

RE: FORREST CITY, ARKANSAS

On August 25, 1969, sources one, two, and three advised that as recently as August 18, 1969, Watson had been unable to secure any paid public forces for his Forrest City operation and that this was indicative of the lack of Invader support and influence in Memphis. They added that Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had considered supporting the Forrest City operation but decided not to do so, adding that even some of Watson's earlier Invader supporters such as Raymond

[redacted]

Lucious Lee, Shirley Knox, Sherman Yates, Juanita Miller, and Michael Jerome Starks had made trips to Forrest City only to return to Memphis, having no further interest in supporting Watson.

Compounding the problems of Watson and the Invaders, according to these same 3 sources, was the fact that on August 14, 1969, 3 of Watson's young Invader supporters, with him in Forrest City, were arrested, and charged with the stabbing and robbing of a 63-year-old Forrest City grocer William Eppes, taking $55 in the robbery. The 3 arrested Invaders are Eddie Morris, Jr., also known as Eddie Tate; his girl friend, Peggy Ann Smith, who claims she is his wife; and a new Invader, Johnny Harper, all of Memphis. All are being held in St. Francis County Jail, Forrest City, Arkansas, in lieu of $25,000 bond each.

Further, according to all 3 sources, Watson broke his relationship with the Forrest City 'Committee for Peaceful Coexistence' leaders, Rev. Cato Brooks, and Rev. J. F. Cooley, after they agreed with Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller to hold in abeyance a scheduled August 20, 1969, West Memphis, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, march to dramatize Negro demands in Forrest City.

On August 19, 1969, Source two advised that Watson came to Memphis alone, called a Press Conference in which he denounced Rev. Cato Brooks, claiming he had "sold out" to Governor Rockefeller, and stated that he, Watson, would march alone, if necessary, from West Memphis to Little Rock, beginning at 8:00 a.m., August 20, 1969. He claimed the Invaders were merely "underground" and claimed that after the march he would return to Memphis and start a "Breakfast for Children" program similar to the ones utilized by the Black Panther Party. He left Memphis alone at 12:30 p.m., August 19, 1969, according to source two, to return to Forrest City.

A fourth source, on August 19, 1969, advised that at Watson's press conference, Watson, in discussing the cancellation by Rev. Cato Brooks, Forrest City, Arkansas, of his scheduled

August 20, 1969, civil rights march from West Memphis, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, stated that Brooks had promised Arkansas Governor Winthrop Rockefeller to postpone his scheduled "mule train" march. He stated that Watson then prepared to have his own march to leave West Memphis at 8:00 a.m., August 20, 1969. He promised to have one mule train plus 200 volunteer marchers who would walk to Little Rock via Forrest City and Hazen, Arkansas. Watson said he had heard that the John Birch Society had stated the march would not reach Forrest City or Hazen but the group was determined to survive. When asked by a reporter if this meant his group would be armed, he obliquely replied, "We will survive and defend ourselves if necessary". Watson elaborated that his group of Invaders "are now underground" but will resurface soon [illegible] of his scheduced march, return to Memphis to become [illegible] in politics and economics, and [illegible] up to "Operation Breakfast" program".

On August 19, 1969, the second source advised that there has been no indication whatsoever that any of the Invaders have recently been armed.

On August 25, 1969, Source two and Patrolman Marrell McCollough, Intelligence Bureau, Memphis Police Department, who was an Invader "undercover" from the spring of 1968 until March 21, 1969, stated that Watson was bluffing when he said Invaders have gone underground. Both sources said that actually the Invaders now exist in name only, a creature of the news media which keeps their name alive by unctuously and patronizingly giving publicity to every utterance and action, no matter how fatuous or trivial, of Watson.

On the a.m., August 20, 1969, Source two advised that Waston, accompanied by 2 Memphis Invaders, Kenny Baker and Yerby Joseph Calhoun, male Negro, date of birth February 7, 1950, at Memphis, legal residence 3402 Pierce, Memphis; plus 2 Forrest City Negro teenagers, left West Memphis, Arkansas, on foot on route Little Rock, Arkansas. Source two added that this was strictly a publicity stunt and that Watson's girl friend Cacharituh Undre Smith, accompanied by Charles Tisdale, husband of Watson's attorney Laverne Tisdale, came to see them off. The marchers were accompanied by a Ford Station Wagon driven by a Forrest City white woman, Peggy Vittitow, also known as Mrs. Joe Vittitow, who has been supporting Watson since June 17, 1969, and by a Memphis Invader Wilbert James, Jr., also known as Top Cat, a young excitement seeker, currently on bond for 2 Memphis charges

of attempted burglary and of allowing a police dog to bite a 4-year-old Negro boy. Source two added that the marchers were joined by Invader Joe Lee Forks, Jr., also known as King Jewell at Lehi, Arkansas, at noon August 20, 1969.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tennessee daily newspaper, issues of August 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1969, gave coverage to "Watson's March", reporting that it progressed without incident to Little Rock, Arkansas, culminating August 24, 1969, at the State Capitol. This newspaper gave considerable publicity to the fact that the small town of Hazen, Arkansas, "over-reacted" by arming its citizens in anticipation of the march passing through Hazen.

On August 25, 1969, source two advised that 2 dissident Democratic Party Negro politicians in Memphis, Cornelia Crenshaw and Negro Real or O. W. Pickett, capitalized on the "march" publicity by joining the march on Saturday, August 23, 1969. The Commercial Appeal issue of August 25, 1969, quoted Crenshaw as saying she "came here because I wanted to put this man (Watson) in the same position as Martin Luther King". It added that Pickett "praised Watson for his leadership".

On August 25, 1969, source two advised that the Commercial Appeal "played into Watson's hands" by unctuously building him completely out of proportion when, in its Sunday, August 24, 1969, edition, it acclaimed Watson. Therein, in a story by its Little Rock Bureau Correspondent John Bennett, it claimed that Governor Winthrop Rockefeller had, in effect, bought off Cato Brooks but that he "did not deter Lance 'Sweet Willie Wine" Watson, who marched across the Delta land crying a deal had been made with the Governor and those 2 ministers from Forrest City, the Rev. Cato Brooks and the Rev. J. F. Cooley." The story stated ..."Mr. Watson, so called 'Prime Minister' of the Invaders, a militant group from Memphis, organized march supporters and virtually led the Rev. Mr. Brooks by the hand. He had crossed the Mississippi River into foreign land for a chance at new militant recognition and suddenly found, to his disappointment, that the Forrest City brother had left him for the Governor. He said he had no other choice but to march. He said he would never deal with the Governor. He marched in the face of Hazen where everyone expected him to really get a rising. At the Mansion (Governor's Mansion) Mr. Watson was excluded, the man who had done the march organizing in Arkansas."

The story added:

"The Rev. Mr. Brooks is feeling pretty good that he accomplished so much, he avoided incident, got promises from Arkansas, made a break through in civil rights, shook town apathy, and got himself known among Arkansas Negroes. For all his criticism, Mr. Watson can take a lot of credit. Despite his regalia, colorful garb and saucy language, Mr. Watson proved the real behind the scenes catalyst. While Forrest City ministers got the credit and Mr. Watson the scorn, everyone forgot the organization efforts fruitless as they were, of Mr. Brooks. Mr. Watson just went marching."

The Commercial Appeal story in the issue of August 25, 1969, was captioned: "Watson is Hailed at March's Finish". This story read, "Fist more Negroes ended a 130 mile 'march against fear' Sunday with a challenge that there is nothing to fear but fear itself. The four day walk across East Arkansas ended at the State Capitol steps where 300 gathered to hear songs, prayers, and a call for black unity in Arkansas. 'A lot has been accomplished,' Watson said. 'If you need anything, call us' " It added, "Lance 'Sweet Willie Wine' Watson, so-called Prime Minister of the Invaders, was lauded as the hero for leading the march. He told Negroes, most of them from Little Rock, that his march helped change attitudes in Arkansas."

As recently as August 25, 1969, Sources one, two and three, and five advised that only time will tell whether the publicity derived by Watson during his march will cause any resurrection of Invader activity in Memphis or whether Watson, now a news media created hero in Arkansas, will move on to other endeavors in Arkansas or elsewhere

On August 25, 1969, Dennis W. Lang, male Negro, and Wilbert James, Jr., also known as L. C., "Top Cat", both advised a representative of the FBI that they participated in portions of the 8/20/69 to August 24, 1969, Invaders March, West Memphis, Arkansas, to Little Rock, Arkansas, and to their knowledge, Invader activity in Arkansas was terminated unless local Arkansas Negroes requested their return to that state. They pointed out that the Invaders are currently inactive, have no meeting place, no funds, and they have no more than 10 or 11 people who could be

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considered Invaders. They named Verby Joseph Calhoun, Lance Watson, Cacheatuh Undre Smith, Peggy Ann Smith (girl friend of Eddie Morris, Jr , also known as Eddie Tate), and Johnny Harper plus 2 from the Forrest City area whose names they could not recall One was called "Candy". They said that there were no untoward incidents during the march.

Lang described himself as an artist, a graduate of Manassas High School, Memphis, a former attendee at Memphis Art Academy, born June 2, 1935, LeFlore County, Mississippi. He has a black art shop at 704 North Second Street, Memphis, and resides at 1205 Azalia, Apt. 8, telephone 942-9969. He is 6' tall, weighs 175 pounds, and once served time in the Shelby County Penal Farm, Memphis, for shooting his wife. He has Memphis Police Department No [redacted]

James advised that he uses the aliases of T. C. and "Top Cat" He stated he was born January 6, 1949, at Memphis, Tennessee, and lives at 256 Pauline Circle, West, Apt. "H", with his father, Wilbert James. He is 5'7" tall, and weighs 140 pounds.

Both James and Lang claimed that the August 14, 1969, stabbing and robbing of a Forrest City grocer by Eddie Morris, Jr., Peggy Ann Smith and Johnny Harper was not countenanced or condoned by the Invaders; they operated as individuals.

They both predicted that the Invaders would have difficulty in making any sort of a "come back" in Memphis due to a general lack of apathy in the Negro community.

Lang said he considers himself to be a "coordinator" of Invaders.

James said he considered himself to be a "Minister of Defense" of the Invaders.

RE: POSSIBLE CONNECTION WITH BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP)

A Black Panther Party (BPP) rally was held in Oakland, California, Easter Sunday, April 6, 1969, at which Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, spoke. A Negro male, claiming to be Louis Welch of the Memphis Invaders and using the address of 271 Vanness (phonetic) Memphis, also spoke. He said the Invaders were

similar to the Black Panther Party (BPP), and said the white power structure would have to be torn down with the main targets to be trains, oil foundries and shipping areas. On May 2, 1969, a photograph of Louis Welch was identified as being the person claiming to be from Memphis. The manner in which he was invited to Oakland was unknown.

(Source six, 4/31 and 5/2/69)

The following sources have advised that Louis Welch was in Memphis as late as Friday, April 4, 1969, and was back in Memphis by Monday or Tuesday, April 7 or 8, 1969. The sources also advised that at no time has Welch or any other Invaders member mentioned any connection with the BPP or any trips to Oakland, California.

(Sources one, two, three, seven and Patrolman Marrell McCollough, Intelligence Bureau, Memphis Police Department, all contacted 7/31/69)

On August 4, 1969, source one advised that Rufus Henderson, a friend of Louis Welch, had, on August 1, 1969, commented that he had heard that Louis Welch had, since May, 1969, been to Atlanta, Los Angeles and Chicago and that at one time Welch hoped to form an alliance or coalition of Invaders with Black Egyptians of East St. Louis, Illinois; the Blackstone Rangers of Chicago, Illinois; and the Black Panther Party, all militant black power groups. However, Welch was unsuccessful, none of the above organizations would have anything to do with the Invaders and, in fact, the presence of Invaders in Memphis was the primary reason the Black Panthers did not come into Memphis. The Black Panthers felt the Invaders were too open with their operation and that too many members were arrested on various criminal charges. Also, these groups soon learned that the Invaders had no money and were primarily interested in "conning" money from them.

It will be recalled that on June 1, 1969, sources one and two advised that a group of 4 male Negroes claiming to be from the BPP, Chicago, were in Memphis and in contact with Melvin Smith, self acclaimed Minister of Defense of the Invaders.

By communication dated August 21, 1969, the Chicago FBI Division advised that a check of all logical sources in the BPP in Chicago plus a check with the Chicago Police Department, Intelligence Unit, failed to develop any information indicative that any BPP members have been to Memphis or have been in contact with Memphians, including Invaders.

On August 14, 1969, Source advised that Louis Welch's sister, Emma Jean Welch, [redacted] in Memphis, has said nothing recently regarding Welch's whereabouts.

On August 13, 1969, Welch's grandmother, Queen Victoria Welch, 1306 South Parkway East, a widow, advised that Welch's mother, Mrs. Lee Ethel Welch, lives at 7925 Drexel, Chicago, Illinois; that his estranged wife ROSE and 2 children live at an unknown address in Memphis; that he has an uncle, Thomas Alexander of 2351 Cross Road, Atlanta, Georgia, with whom Welch has lived in the past; and that he has a sister, Mrs. William Granbberry (Ethel Welch Granbberry), address unknown, also in Atlanta, Georgia.

(A characterization of the Black Panther Party is set out in the characterization.)

1

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement. "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

[illegible] also known as
Black Organizing Project

On May 7, 1969, a first source advised that a militant black nationalist group of young Memphis, Tennessee, Negroes now known as Invaders, was originally formed in the spring and fall of 1967 by three Memphis Negroes, Coby [illegible], John Burrell Smith and Charles Laverne Cabbage. During the fall of 1967 and spring of 1968, it assumed the name of Black Organizing Project (BOP), with [illegible] cells known as Afro American Brotherhood (AAB) at [illegible] College; Black Student Association (BSA) at Memphis State University; LeMoyne College Intercollegiate Chapter of the [illegible] LIC, NAACP, at LeMoyne College. Invaders, primarily composed of high school students and school dropouts; and City Organizers, consisting of young nonstudent adults, all had a combined average membership of about one hundred. The [illegible] purpose was to create pride in black identity, teach black culture and black history and obtain employment for young blacks.

On May 7, 1969, source one and source two advised that the Organizing Project (BOP), beginning in the spring of [illegible] generated into a group of approximately 30 to 35 young [illegible] blacks, who increasingly adopted a philosophy of [illegible] the white race, hatred of the capitalistic system, and hatred of all constituted local authority, particularly law enforcement agencies. There was a philosophy of nihilism [illegible].

Both sources added that beginning in the summer of 1969 the Invaders became a dominant group. LIC, NAACP disbanded, and disbanded. BSA at Memphis State University became an [illegible] organization with no current formal relationship [illegible] Invaders, and the City Organizers ceased to exist.

Since June, 1968, approximately thirty Invaders have [illegible] various local crimes, including arson, robbery, [illegible], forgery, prostitution, narcotics violations, and shooting at police officer, as well as inciting to riot in public schools. Over 25 have been convicted for these offenses, most of them making bond and appealing convictions. For example, John Burrell Smith has been convicted of assaulting a high school riot and possession of marijuana. Charles Laverne Cabbage has been convicted of carrying a pistol, third degree burglary, and refusal to report for Armed Forces induction.

INVADERS also known as
Black Organizing Project

[redacted]

Both sources added that these arrests and the attendant publicity have weakened the influence of the Invaders and caused them to be less vocal and less publicly conscious. Their membership is estimated at forty with only about twenty hard-core members. The Invaders have no financial resources of consequence which further restricts their activities. Sources one and two added that the Invaders primarily engage in psychological warfare by attempting to convince the community that they are far more powerful and potentially violent than is actually the case. Sources one and two advised that on occasion the Invaders refer to their group as the BOP but actually the only active cell is the Invaders.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

Memphis, Tennessee
August 26, 1969

Title INVADERS

Character Racial Matters

Reference Communication prepared at Memphis, Tennessee, dated as captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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